

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
1966
ANNUAL REPORT
for
THE DISTRICT

by

T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

and

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Chief Public Health Inspector

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL

and

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH


ERRATA

- (a) Page 5 para 2 second line delete "nearly"
- (b) Page 7 under heading "Births"

Illegitimate live birth rate % of
should read "6.8 and not 4.8"

INDEX TO SECTIONS

	<i>page</i>
1. VITAL STATISTICS	7
2. HEALTH SERVICES	13
3. SANITATION	16
4. HOUSING	17
5. FOOD	17
6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	18
7. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT	23



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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966-1967

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Vice-Chairman Councillor MRS. C. M. JOHN

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Vice-Chairman of the Council Councillor A. E. YEARLEY

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Councillor A. E. YEARLEY

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†WILLIAM J. WHITING, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

†C. J. LYNCH, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

†‡R. H. SANDFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

N. A. RUSH (from 1.4.66)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Junior Shorthand/Typist Clerk MISS S. R. LOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks A. C. MILNE, MISS D. CLARE

Rodent Operative

P. J. BRICKSTOCK (to 31.10.66)

Mortuary Attendant (part-time)

R. D. PEARSON

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

August 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is an honour and a privilege to present the Annual Report for the year 1966. Following the pattern of my previous Report I have attempted to compare vital statistics not only for 1965 and 1966 but also for 1936. Only in certain sets of figures are there any great differences, findings which demonstrate that the environmental conditions of the Leatherhead Urban District appear to be conducive to a state of health above the National average.

Although the birth-rate appears to be declining, the proportion of illegitimate live births to those of total live births has increased, in fact it has nearly doubled, with 33 illegitimate live births in 1966 as compared with 17 such births in 1965. I realise that it is dangerous to set much store by one year's figures, but it may serve as a warning to be more suspicious of the so-called emancipated and 'swinging' times in which we live, especially when two suicides and four deaths from road accidents in the under 25s are also taken into account. With increased contraceptive provision for unmarried women, illegitimate births may as a result make a gratifying drop in 1967, but only at the expense of birth control becoming like the proverbial broom, which sweeps all that is unsightly under the carpet. One of the many symptoms of social ill-health may be cured without the root causes of an unhappy collection of immoral and asocial acts being discovered, and it is open to conjecture whether the expedient death of one symptom may not be the unplanned birth of another.

There were less deaths in 1966 than in 1965, but this may be due to the age and sex structure of the population during the year and other factors such as climatic conditions. Nine deaths from cancer of the female breast occurred and it is of interest that mortality rate from this disease is four times as high as that from cancer of the neck of the womb. Examination of the breasts is carried out routinely at County Council well women clinics, where cervical smears and other investigations are performed. Lung cancer caused 12 male deaths, seven of these being under 65 years of age. I am afraid that these figures will not unduly worry the younger age groups as they appear to be too far ahead in their potential life span, but it must not be forgotten that smokers seem to invite a high incidence of coronary atheroma and five deaths appear in the under-55 age groups from this type of cardiac disease.

As far as infectious diseases are concerned 1966 was a quiet year and although some areas of Surrey had fairly substantial outbreaks of dysentery, only two cases were notified in this District. Food poisoning caused three cases and I should like to rest content that food handling at home, in catering establishments and food shops is first-class, but there is more than a lurking suspicion in my mind that we are just fortunate in escaping the more disastrous consequences of slackness and poor techniques. I trust that the year 1967 treats us all as kindly!

Finally, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and other Members of the Council for their interest and support during the year. Mr. W. J. Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his willing staff deserve special thanks for their ready assistance and enthusiasm in meeting varied problems which present themselves all too frequently to the Department. I must also express my appreciation to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for supportive action and advice. I must not forget to thank my personal clerical staff 'tucked away' in the heights of the Red House for their continued hard work and initiative.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1966

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1966	1965	1936
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	37,740	37,520	19,910
Density (persons per acre)	3.33	3.33	1.7
Number of inhabited houses	12,100	11,750	5,473
Rateable value	£2,152,615	£2,077,700	£215,401
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£8,339	£8,430	£897

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	483	262	221			
Legitimate	450	245	205			
Illegitimate	33	17	16			
				1966	1965	1936
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.9	13.7	12.6
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.9	14.8	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				4.8	3.3	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	7	7	—			
Legitimate	7	7	—			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				14.3	5.8	49.0

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	1966	1965	1936
Total	339	164	175			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				8.9	10.3	8.7
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				9.2	10.9	9.3

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	9	6	3			
Legitimate	7	5	2			
Illegitimate	2	1	1			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:						
Total				18.6	7.8	35.5
Legitimate				15.7	17.5	33.0
Illegitimate				60.6	8.0	100.0

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants
under 4 weeks of age:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	8	5	3			
Legitimate	6	4	2			
Illegitimate	2	1	1			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				16.5	7.8	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants
under 1 week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	7	4	3			
Legitimate	5	3	2			
Illegitimate	2	1	1			
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				1966 14.3	1965 5.8	1935 †

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	28.5	35.7	*
---	------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

* Figures not produced in 1936.

† The Registrar General’s estimate of population for mid-year 1966 of 37,740 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 220 on his estimate for 1965. A natural increase of 144 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 483 of which 262 were males and 221 females. The birth rate was 12.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.7 in 1965.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardized birth rate of 13.9 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 17.7.

Thirty-three births, or 6.8 of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1965 the percentage was 3.3.

Still births numbered 7, all males, compared with 3 still births in 1965, giving a rate of 14.3. The rate for England and Wales was 15.4.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 339, a decrease of 47 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 8.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.04) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distributions of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardized death rate of 9.2 The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1966

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1966)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	142	104
1891 - 1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153	128
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100	56
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72	39
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	9.3	58.7	33.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7
1961	17.4	14.2	12.0	9.2	21.6	24.6 (13)†
1962	18.0	14.7	11.9	10.4	21.6	16.2 (9)
1963	18.2	15.8	12.2	10.7	21.1	20.4 (11)
1964	18.4	15.9	11.3	10.7	19.9	18.2 (10)
1965	18.1	14.8	11.5	10.9	19.0	7.8 (4)
1966	17.7	13.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	18.6 (9)

†Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>										<i>75 &</i>
	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>over</i>
				<i>yr.</i>									
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	2	18
	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	7
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	5
	F	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	24
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	12	12
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
20. Other heart disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	—
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	22
21. Other circulatory disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
23. Pneumonia	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
24. Bronchitis	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		<div>4 All -4 wks. Sex ages wks. -1 yr.</div> <div>1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 & over</div>												
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	2	
	F	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL—All causes		M 164	5	1	—	—	4	2	4	11	36	38	63	
		F 175	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	5	32	31	100	

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	All Cancer	Lung Cancer	
		Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1901–1910	60	1.19		
1911–1920	55	1.02		
1921–1925	45	1.58		
1926–1935	144	1.33		
1936–1945	383	1.67		
1946–1949	184	1.71		
1950–1955	348	1.96	0.44	88
1956–1960	312	1.8	0.39	74
1961	68	1.9	0.52	79
1962	68	1.8	0.52	79
1963	77	2.1	0.49	78
1964	72	1.9	0.46	94
1965	78	2.1	0.61	87
1966	83	2.2	0.39	80

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Coronary Disease		
		Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1929–1935	252	3.0		
1936–1945	965	4.1		
1946–1949	480	4.5		
1950–1955	883	5.1	1.35	63
1956–1960	775	4.6	1.5	62
1961	148	4.1	1.2	55
1962	197	5.4	2.0	58
1963	167	4.5	1.5	58
1964	196	5.2	2.1	60
1965	199	5.3	2.2	56
1966	151	4.0	1.5	62

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered nine, giving an infant mortality rate of 18.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 for England and Wales. Seven of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
Cardiac failure	2	1
Respiratory failure	2	1
Broncho pneumonia	—	1
Prematurity	5	1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 4

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Five residents were killed in road accidents, all of which occurred locally. One was a pedestrian, and in four cases other vehicles were involved. In 1965 nine residents were killed in road accidents, three being pedestrians. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
15–24 years	4	2
25–35 years	—	2
45–54 years	—	2
55–64 years	1	2
65–75 years	—	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 9

Other Accidents

Deaths from these numbered two compared with five in 1965. These included one due to a fall from a ladder and the other following vaccination against smallpox.

	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
5–14 years	—	1
15–24 years	—	1
35–44 years	—	1
45–54 years	1	1
55–64 years	1	—
75 and over	—	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

Suicide

During the year there were four deaths by suicide, two due to carbon monoxide poisoning, one to an overdose of barbiturates, and one due to gunshot wounds. The age groups involved were as follows:—

	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
15–24 years	2	—
35–44 years	—	1
45–54 years	—	1
55–64 years	1	—
65–74 years	1	—
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2

2. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the District, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department, physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the District.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of specialised investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food, and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year, 18 samples of water, 97 of milk, and 34 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this Report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory is also Consultant Bacteriologist to the Epsom Group of Hospitals.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Burgh Heath (Telephone Burgh Heath 53491).

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Western Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at The Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the direction of Dr. A. B. R. Finn, the Divisional Medical Officer.

Details of clinics are as follows:—

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	1st and 3rd Tues., 2 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted Church House, Bookham Village Hall, Fetcham The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead Cygnet Youth Club	Tues., 10 a.m.—12 noon, 2 p.m. Weds., 10 a.m.—12 noon Thurs., 2 p.m. Fri., 10 a.m.—12 noon, 2 p.m. 1st and 3rd Weds., 2–4 p.m.

General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted Church House, Bookham Village Hall, Fetcham The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	Tues., 9.30–10 a.m. Weds., 9.30–10 a.m. Thurs., 1.30 p.m. 1st Mon., 9.30 a.m.–12 noon
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dork- ing Road, Epsom	Mon. and Tues., 2 p.m.; Tues., 10.30–11.30 a.m.
Child Guidance	The Mansion, Leatherhead	<i>By appointment</i>
Cytology	” ” ”	” ”
Dental Clinic	” ” ”	” ”
Eye Clinic	” ” ”	” ”
Remedial Exercises	” ” ”	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Speech Clinic	” ” ”	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dork- ing Road, Epsom	<i>By appointment</i>
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Aldershot General Hospital	Males: Mon., 12 noon–1 p.m. Wed., 4–6 p.m. Females: Mon., 11 a.m.–12 Wed., 2–4 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Mon., 5–7 p.m. Fri., 5–7 p.m. Females: Mon., 3–5 p.m. Thurs., 3–5 p.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Males: Tues., 5–7 p.m.
	St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton	Males: Mon., 4–6 p.m. Females: Weds., 5–7 p.m.
	Victoria Hospital, Woking	Males: Thurs., 5–7 p.m. Females: Thurs., 5–7 p.m.
	<i>(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)</i>	

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

Up to now a clinic has functioned at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee, but as from Tuesday, 4th July, 1967, the Association will be holding a clinic at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday mornings in each month in the first instance.

Marriage Guidance Council

A branch of the Marriage Guidance Council is operating at the Red House, Leatherhead.

The Samaritans

In the hope that it would be possible to help a proportion of the large number of people who contemplate suicide at some time in their lives, a movement which has taken the name of ‘The Samaritans’ was started in London in 1953.

A branch of ‘The Samaritans’ was opened early in 1965 at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31

The Public Health Committee has supported the Women’s Royal Voluntary Service in establishing and maintaining the ‘Meals on Wheels’ Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made

by the Council was originally 6d. but now stands at 1/- per meal. In addition, the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 6d. per mile. During the last year 5,684 meals were served, an increase of 882 meals over the figure for the previous year. I wish to thank Mrs. M. Bingham and her helpers for their invaluable service, which helps to support the elderly in their own homes.

Section 47

Under the above Section powers are given to local authorities to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or so senile as to be in a state of neglect. No action was necessary under this Section during the year. Since these powers were conferred on the Council, it has been necessary to use them on only one occasion.

Section 50

This Section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this Section of the Act was not required during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate three bodies. Facilities have been granted to the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District Councils to use the mortuary on a mutually satisfactory financial basis based upon rateable values, and to the Guildford Rural District Council at a *per capita* rate of £3 per body.

Eighty-six bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 40 from the Dorking Urban District, 11 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District, and 7 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition 10 bodies were admitted to the temporary mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital of which 6 were from the Leatherhead Urban District and 4 from the Dorking Urban District.

CREMATORIUM AT RANDALLS PARK, LEATHERHEAD

The crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, provides an essential service for this and neighbouring districts.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The vast majority of the health education in the district is performed by the Divisional Health Staff, who are in close contact with such categories as mothers and children and the aged, but the Public Health Department supports County Health Education campaigns by the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises. Leaflets are also placed where the general public have access, e.g. libraries, Rates Offices, and Housing Department.

Health education of the individual is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in their day-to-day work and this is especially important in catering and food premises.

STAFF MEDICALS

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser on staff appointments and sickness.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The District is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality, and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company, which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this District is from deep wells and springs sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals by the various local authorities, on a rota basis, whose districts are served by the Company. A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows:—

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	8.4
Electric Conductivity	270
Chloride as Chlorine	21
Hardness, Total	104
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.042
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	180
Fluoride	0.1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks, and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants.

Following enlargement of both works the disposal arrangements are adequate for the district, but investigations recently have been made into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and following a report from the consulting engineers a scheme for improvement has been approved by the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tippers with power presses, two 35 Dennis automatic loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus. Increasing population and shortage of suitable labour make it imperative to operate larger refuse vehicles and the gradual replacement of the existing vehicles with those of greater capacity and speedier loading will continue.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc., are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of approximately £10,000 for the year, the compost sales have been steadily increasing both in bulk consignments within a radius of 60 miles and in trial bags which may be bought at the Council's Depot or delivered if required: nearly 2,000 tons in bulk and over 15,000 bags were sold in the current year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon availability of the sewer. Five pounds is chargeable where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property, elsewhere the charge is 30s.

One hundred and twenty-three cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being three hundred and forty-three.

Thirteen properties previously served by cesspool drainage were connected to the main sewer.

Two other properties connected to cesspools were demolished during the year and the cesspools filled in. The new houses being built on the site will be provided with main drainage.

4. HOUSING

More detailed information about the housing circumstances of the District is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

A Clearance Area consisting of three houses was declared during the year. An individual house was represented as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. After due consideration by the Council, a Closing Order was made.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to housing list applicants who may ask for ill-health to be taken into account for rehousing by the Council. Occasionally medical advice is required in respect of Council tenants and this aspect also falls within the province of the Medical Officer of Health.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1965 and 1936 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1966	1965	1936
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.03	0.55	3.96
Whooping Cough	0.68	0.50	*
Diphtheria	—	—	1.25
Erysipelas	0.16	0.07	0.20
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	1.48	25.87	3.72
Pneumonia	0.58	0.21	0.20
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.08	—	—
Dysentery	0.05	—	0.05
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.08	0.10	0.85
Non-Respiratory	—	0.03	0.55

** Disease not notifiable at that time*

The table on page 19 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1966, classified according to disease, age, and sex. The table on page 20 gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SCARLET FEVER

One case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with 21 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.03 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-six cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 19 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.68 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.5 in 1965. There was no death from the disease.

MEASLES

Fifty-six cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 971 in 1965. The incidence rate was 1.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 25.9 in the previous year, which was a measles epidemic year.

FOOD POISONING

Three cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Two were identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group and the third belonged to the Salmonella Duisburg group. No food poisoning was notified during 1965. The incidence rate for 1966 was 0.08 per 1,000 population.

DYSENTERY

Two cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year. The incidence rate was 0.05 per 1,000 population. There was no notification in 1965.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

	<i>Under 1 Year</i>		<i>1-2</i>		<i>3-4</i>		<i>5-9</i>		<i>10-14</i>		<i>15-24</i>		<i>25-44</i>		<i>45-64</i>		<i>65 Years and over</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Total all ages both sexes</i>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	4	3	8	2	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	20	26
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	6
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	8	8	3	8	5	3	9	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	56
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	5	1	3	10	22
Poliomyelitis																			
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Three notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. Two were males and one a female.

Mortality from Tuberculosis

There was one death from Tuberculosis, as compared with none in 1965. One death occurred of a person whose name was on the tuberculosis register, but in whom death was not caused by tuberculosis.

The table below illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for Tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-66
(*Quinquennial Averages, 1934-63*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934-1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939-1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944-1948	28	0.16	7	0.32
1949-1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954-1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959-1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964	9	0.24	2	0.05
1965	5	0.13	—	—
1966	3	0.08	1	0.03

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 12 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 19 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications		By removals to	
relating to persons already		other districts	9
residing in this district	3	By recovery	8
Transfer of persons		By death	2
notified in other districts			
now residing in this area	8		
Posthumous notifications	1		
	12		19

At the end of the year there were 98 names on the register as compared with 105 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	177
1961	153
1962	138
1963	127
1964	115

Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Mrs. P. L. Pomfrett. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare, and financial assistance. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work continues to be done.

Mass Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year 2,320 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District, were examined. In addition, 180 were X-rayed at one of the local colleges.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at West Park Hospital, Epsom.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	54	6
Food	—	—

I wish to thank Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their help and interest during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Expectant mothers, members of the health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to family contacts of tuberculosis, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school-leaving age.

Figures relating to the numbers treated in these various procedures are as follows:—

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 367 primary vaccinations and 277 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. A. B. R. Finn, has provided the information that 455 persons, mainly infants and young children, received primary vaccination and that 584 received reinforcing doses

Whooping Cough Immunization

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 204 children were immunized. In all cases the protection was combined with immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

Tetanus Immunization

Two hundred and forty-eight persons, the majority of whom were children, were given immunization against tetanus. In 204 cases, as compared with 359 in 1965, the immunization was given in combination with other prophylactics.

Diphtheria Immunization

Notifications were received during the year that 204 children were given primary immunization and 396 reinforcing doses.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who reports that 524 schoolchildren were vaccinated during the year.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

June 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year 1966.

Sustained effort enabled a general inspection to be made of virtually all remaining shops and offices which had been registered with the Council under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, and it was found that the level of compliance with the requirements of the Act previously noted was maintained. It will be necessary to remind employers from time to time of two important duties placed on them by the Act, namely, to notify their intention to occupy premises as shops or offices, and to report any accident occurring on such premises which disables an employee from pursuing his normal duties for three days or more. There is a suspicion that, despite the publicity given to these and other requirements of the Act when it first came into force, some employers are still ignorant of them or are disregarding them.

There were two staff changes in the department during the year. After fourteen years of valuable service as the Council's rodent operative, Mr. P. J. Brickstock found it necessary to retire prematurely on account of ill-health, and it had not been possible to replace him by the end of the year. In establishing the post of pupil public health inspector, the Council joined the ranks of an increasing number of local authorities who are trying by this means to encourage recruitment, and Mr. N. A. Rush was appointed. I am pleased to welcome him to the department, and to wish him every success.

It is a pleasure once again to express my thanks to my staff who have rendered excellent service; to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Plumley, for his able and ready advice; to other officers for their co-operation; and to all members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Dwelling-houses	199
Improvement Grants	119
Soil Drainage	52
Cesspool Drainage	145
Surface Drainage	15
Other Alleged Nuisances	121
Public Conveniences	48
Disinfestations	82
Smoke	247
Water	8
Watercourses	106
Infectious Disease—Investigations	15
Collection of Specimens	34
Disinfections	2
Pasteurising Establishments	37
Food Premises	855
Sampling	171
Food Complaints	37
Factories (Mechanical)	144
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	8
Other Premises under Factories Act	42
Noise	67
Moveable Dwellings	32
Shops Act	12
Schools	7
Swimming Pools	28
Petroleum Regulations	82
Rodent Control	1,376
Riding Establishments	
(including veterinary inspections)	4
Offices, Shops, etc.	293
Pet Animals Act	6
Scrap Metal Dealers	3
Miscellaneous	74

HOUSING

Repairs

One hundred and ninety-nine visits were made to 47 houses, 35 of which were found not in all respects fit for human habitation, and notices were served requiring remedying of defects.

During the year 22 houses were made fit as a result of this informal action.

Analysis of Conditions Found

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Roofs	13	11
Chimneys	11	3
Walls	28	19
Ceilings	13	6
Rainwater pipes and gutters	7	1
Drains and Drainage	9	9

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Closets and fittings	6	5
Floors	6	6
Plasterwork	5	5
Windows	19	10
Doors	7	6
Water service pipe	1	1
Yard paving and drainage	8	—
Staircases	2	1
Fireplaces	2	—
Miscellaneous	5	5

Demolition and Closure

In addition to those referred to above, four houses were found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense.

A Clearance Area was declared in respect of three of the houses and a Closing Order was made on the other.

Rent Act, 1957

Several inquiries about this Act were received during the year denoting a renewal of interest in its provisions whereby a tenant's rent may eventually be reduced if certain defects are not remedied by the owner within a given time.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was in fact received and granted by the Council.

Improvement Grants

Ten applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £2,553. Two of these applications were in respect of tenanted property.

Eighteen applications for Standard Grants were received and approved, and the following amenities were provided at nineteen houses by Grant aid during the year:—

Bath in bathroom	15
Wash-hand basin	17
Indoor water closet	19
Hot water supply	18
Food store	16

Provision of New Houses

During the year 145 houses and 66 flats were constructed by private enterprise, and 6 houses and 38 flats by the Council, totalling 255 units of accommodation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, all milk sold by retail must bear one of four designations, viz: untreated, pasteurised, ultra-heat treated, or sterilised. It is the Council's duty to licence all retailers of milk, and to ensure that the conditions of Licence are observed, one of which concerns the bacteriological standards to be reached by samples taken of the milk from time to time.

Licences

The following licences granted to retailers were in force during the year:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Dealer's Pre-packed Licences</i>
Untreated	4
Pasteurised	18
Ultra Heat Treated	6
Sterilised	10

A Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district was also in force.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Sixty-seven samples of pasteurised milk, two of sterilised milk, and twenty-eight of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, showing them to have been properly pasteurised, and the Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

Both samples of sterilised milk passed the Turbidity Test.

The twenty-eight samples of untreated milk passed the Methylene Blue Test, and 21 of these produced at a local farm were examined for brucella abortus as a routine procedure and were found to be negative.

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect:—

Canned Meat	25 lb.
Carcase Meat	116 lbs.
Poultry	103 lbs.
Offal	31 lbs.
Fish	8 lbs.
Fruit	18 lbs.
Frozen Foods	1,076 pkts.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING

During the year 110 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
Almonds	2	—
Beverages	2	—
Biscuits	1	—
Bread	2	—
Cake Mix	2	—
Cake Decoration	6	1
Cereals	5	—
Condiments	2	—
Colouring/Flavouring	2	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	8	—
Fruit (tinned)	3	—
Jams/Preserves	5	—
Jelly	2	—
Margarine	1	—
Meat and Meat Products	10	1
Milk	22	—
Milk—Channel Islands	14	—
Paste	2	—
Pie Filling	3	1
Puddings	4	1
Sauces	2	—
Soup	9	—
Sweets	1	—

The four samples reported as irregular did not conform with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. In one case the wrapper carried a misleading pictorial representation of the product, and in the other three cases generic instead of specific descriptions of a constituent were used. The attention of the respective manufacturers was drawn to these infringements of the Order.

Eight samples of Farm Bottled Milk, included above, were additionally tested by the Analyst and found free from anti-biotics.

Two additional samples were specially submitted for examination for pesticidal residues and were found free.

Following complaints received by the department two other samples were also sent for examination by the Public Analyst. One concerned a loaf of white bread alleged to contain rodent droppings which on examination proved to be burnt dough. The other concerned the remains of a bottle of wine which was thought to have produced symptoms of food poisoning among its consumers, but the Analyst found no evidence in support of this theory.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 197 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	10
Butchers	19
Confectioners	38
Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	26
Grocers and Provision Merchants	51
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Restaurants and Cafes	18

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Manufacture of Sausages	18
Pickling of Meat	21
Cooking of Ham	5
Frying of Fish	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Eight hundred and fifty-five visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:—

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
—	Structural repairs and renovations	10
6	Equipment replaced	13
8	New dustbins provided	5
14	W.C. repaired and cleansed	9
14	Notices provided	4
15	Water supply restored or improved	—
16	Nail Brushes	5
16	Wash Hand Basins provided	6
16	Hot Water	5
17	First Aid	10
18	Clothes Lockers	6
19	Sinks	6
20	Improved Lighting	6
21	Improved Ventilation	8
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	26
23	Floor surfaces improved	8
23	Wall surfaces improved	13
23	Ceilings repaired	12
24	Accumulations removed	10
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	3

Ice Cream

Seventy-four premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside the district with the exception of one Dealer who operates a soft-ice-cream dispenser during the Summer months.

Thirty-four samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:—

<i>Producer</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	17	15	—	2	—
B	16	15	1	—	—
C	1	1	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

The following table shows the position with regard to registrations and inspections during the year:—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspec- tion during year</i>
Offices	11	130	50
Retail Shops	16	181	77
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	5	4
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	16	11
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	29	332	142

With the exception of one property all of the premises registered since May 1964, when the Act came into force, had received a general inspection by the end of the year.

Of the 142 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 87 premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	15
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	50
7	Ventilation	6
8	Lighting	10
9	Sanitary Conveniences	32
10	Washing Facilities	28
11	Drinking Water	—
12	Accommodation for Clothing	4
13/14	Sitting Facilities	6
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Walls, Floors, and Passages	20
17	Fencing of Machinery	3
24	First Aid	45

The contraventions generally were again not of a serious nature, and where remedial measures were required written notifications were sent to the responsible persons.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,039
Retail Shops	896
Wholesale departments, warehouses	13
Catering establishments open to public	85
Canteens	40
Fuel storage depots	—
	—
TOTAL	3,073

Total Males, 1,671; Total Females, 1,402.

Accidents

Five accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, all of a comparatively minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Twelve visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year. The attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half-day closing requirements.

The register contains 420 shops, distributed as to 104 in Ashtead, 81 in Bookham, 51 in Fetcham, and 184 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	1
Bakers	10
Bookshops	2
Butchers	19
Cafes and Restaurants	18
Chemists	13
Coal Order	4
Decorators' Materials	4
Drapers and Outfitters	39
Dyers and Cleaners	13
Fishmongers	7
Florists	5
Footwear—Repairers	9
Footwear—Retailers	9
Furnishers	8
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	47
Hairdressers	28
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	6
Hardware	15
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	7
Launderette	2
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	40
Opticians	4

Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television and Electrical	13
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	6
Stationers	4
Travel Agents	1
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Five establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963, authorising the licencees to board a maximum of 172 dogs and 90 cats.

DRAINAGE

Nuisance arising from blocked drains at two private houses were abated during the year.

Numerous complaints regarding a local industrial site were received; blockages in the soil system were continually occurring. Investigation revealed a number of defects which were remedied by the site developers.

FACTORIES

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on</i> <i>Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written</i> <i>Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers</i> <i>Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	2	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	131	144	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	28	38	1	—
TOTAL	161	186	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	REFERRED <i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Particulars</i>	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>REFERRED to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences S.7					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	4	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	7	—	—	—

INSECT PESTS

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college, and ten County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 47 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>	<i>Insecticide</i>
Ants	6	D.D.T. Powder or liquid and Lindane Smoke Generators
Bugs	1	Do.
Cockroaches	35	Do.
Fleas	1	Do.
Flies	2	Do.
Mites	1	Do.
Mosquitoes	1	Do.

NOISE

Noise from five sources was the subject of complaint during the year, two of which were industrial machines working through the night. In one case it was possible to secure a modification which satisfied the complainants, one case concerned traffic noise which it was not possible to deal with, and in three others observations failed to prove the complaints justified.

PET ANIMALS

Eight premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

RODENT CONTROL

The department was without an Operator for a period of ten months during the year and a modified service was provided with the following results:—

1. *Properties Inspected*
 - (a) As a result of notifications 459
 - (b) By independent investigations 426
2. *Conditions found as a result of inspections*
 - (a) Rat infestations—Major 2
 - Minor 653
 - (b) Mouse infestations 51

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The four establishments had their licences under the Riding Establishments Act 1964 renewed after being favourably reported upon by the Council's veterinary adviser.

SMOKE

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

After consultation with the management, nuisances arising from three industrial boiler plants were abated.

SWIMMING POOLS

The only swimming pool in the district open to the public is the one owned by the Council at Fetcham Grove.

Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made at frequent intervals daily by the pool attendants, and independent checks were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their inspections.

Seven samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the season.

Two County schools in the district now have their own swimming pool. Periodic inspections are made of these, and two samples of the water from each were submitted for bacteriological examination.

INDEX

- Accidental Deaths, 12
Ambulance Facilities, 13
Analysis of Inspections, ~~27~~ 24
Analysis of Mortality, 10
Animal Boarding Establishments, 31
Area of District, 7
Bacteriological Examinations, 21
B.C.G. Vaccination, 22
Births and Birth Rates, 7
Causes of Death, 10
Census, 1961, 7
South Western Divisional Health
 Sub-Committee, 3
Cesspools, 17
Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter, 23
Clinics and Treatment Centres, 13
Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 9
Crematorium, 15
Deaths, 7
Density of Population, 7
Drainage and Sewerage, 16
Dysentery, 18
Epsom & Leatherhead District Tuberculosis
 Care Committee, 3
Factories, 31
Family Planning Association, 14
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, 28
Food—Inspection and Supervision, 26
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 27
Food Poisoning, 18
General Health Services, 13
Hospital Facilities, 13
Houses, number inhabited, 7
Housing and Public Health Acts, 24
Housing, 17
Ice-cream, 28
Immunization, 21
Improvement Grants, 25
Infant Mortality, 12
Infectious Diseases—notifications, 18
Insect Pests, 32
Inspections—Housing, Infectious Diseases
 and Food, 24
Laboratory Facilities, 13
Mass X-ray, 21
Maternal Mortality, 8
Measles, 18
Meat and Other Foods—Condemned, 26
Meat and Other Foods—Premises and
 Inspections, 27
Medical Officer of Health's Letter, 5
Milk, 26
Mortuary Facilities, 15
National Assistance Acts, 14
Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 18
Nuisances and Defects, ~~29~~ 24
Offices, Shops, and
 Railway Premises Act, 1963, 29
Pet Animals Act, 1951, 32
Population, 7
Public Cleansing, 16
Public Health Committee, 3
Rateable Value, 7
Refuse—Collection and Disposal, 16
Riding Establishments, 33
Road Accidents, 12
Rodent Control, 32
Sampling—Food, etc., 27
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, 16
Sanitary Inspection of the Area, 24
Scarlet Fever, 18
Shops Acts, 1950 and 1965, 30
Smoke Nuisances, 33
Staff, 4
Still Births, 7
Statistics of the Area, 7
Tuberculosis, 20
Vaccination, 21
Venereal Diseases—Clinics, 14
Water, 16
Whooping Cough, 18

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